

**B.B.A. LL.B. (FIVE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS-2021 COURSE)**  
**B.B.A. LL.B. (5 Year) Sem - V : SUMMER : 2024**  
**SUBJECT: JURISPRUDENCE**

Day : Wednesday

Date : 08/05/2024

**S-24954-2024**

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM

Max. Marks : 60

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

**Q.1 a)** Jeremy Bentham stated that "The power of the lawyer is in the uncertainty of the law." In light of this comment, discuss how jurisprudence helps to mitigate this uncertainty?

**OR**

**Q.1 b)** St. Augustine said: "An unjust law is no law at all". Explain this quotation from a Natural Law perspective?

**Q.2 a)** Warren Buffet once said: "Risk comes from not knowing what you're doing." How can understanding this concept be applied within discussions about asset ownership versus possession?

**OR**

**Q.2 b)** Marx wrote: 'The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degree, all capital from the bourgeoisie...' what implications does this have for Marx conception of a future where both law and state would wither away?

**Q.3 a)** John Austin said, "The existence of law is one thing; its merit and demerit another." How does this statement embody the essence of positivist jurisprudence?

**OR**

**Q.3 b)** Roscoe Pound once said, "The law must be stable, but it must not stand still". How does this quote relate to the concept of social engineering in law?

**Q.4 a)** "Custom, then, is the first hint of jurisprudence," wrote Woodrow Wilson. Can you explain the role and importance of custom as a source of law with reference to this statement?

**OR**

**Q.4 b)** Hohfeld once said that 'only by keeping in view these jural correlatives and opposites can one think clearly or talk profitably about rights.' Discuss how this reflects on the understanding of rights and duties?

**Q.5** Referencing his concept of the Veil of Ignorance, Rawls wrote: "No one knows his place in society, his class position or social status; nor does he know his fortune in the distribution of natural assets and abilities, his intelligence and strength, and the like." Explain how this idea contributes of Rawl's approach to achieving justice?

**OR**

**Q.5** In discussing legal systems, H.L.A. Hart said: "It may be said roughly that according to formalism judges never make law while according to realism they always do." How can we understand this statement from a positivist viewpoint about the role and power judges have in shaping laws?